









## EDUCATION.

MINUTES of the COMMITTEE of COUNCIL on EDUCATION, relating to the CONDITIONS on which the PARLIAMENTARY GRANT of last Session for the Promotion of EDUCATION in GREAT BRITAIN is distributed, together with a LIST of SCHOOLS to which Grants of Money have been made by the Committee up to the present period.

EXTRACT from MINUTES of the COMMITTEE of COUNCIL on EDUCATION,  
24 September 1839.

READ,—AN ACCOUNT of the Applications for pecuniary Aid to SCHOOLS in *Great Britain*, not including applications for endowment, under 1 & 2 Vict., c. 87.

The Lords of the Committee deliberate as to the best manner of effecting the objects contemplated in the Vote of the last Session: the sum voted is £. 30,000.; the number of applications is already 307; the number of scholars to be educated in the proposed schools is 58,302; and the amount applied for is £. 48,590.

The Lords of the Committee observe, that in a large proportion of the applications now before them, the memorialists have commenced or undertaken the erection of school-houses, in the expectation of receiving pecuniary assistance from Her Majesty's Government, upon conditions similar to those which were required by the Lords of the Treasury; and the Lords of the Committee resolve to be guided by the Regulations contained in the Treasury Minutes, in so far as will be consistent with the terms of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 3d June 1839.

The following Regulations will therefore govern the appropriation of the sum entrusted to the superintendence of the Committee for the present year.

### REGULATIONS.

1. Every application for a grant is to be made in the form of a Memorial, addressed "To the Right honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education."

2. The Committee will consider the Memorials in order, according to the dates at which they have been or shall be received.

3. The right of inspection will be required by the Committee in all cases; Inspectors, authorized by Her Majesty in Council, will be appointed from time to time to visit schools to be henceforth aided by public money; the Inspectors will not interfere with the religious instruction or discipline or management of the school, it being their object to collect facts and information, and to report the result of their inspections to the Committee of Council.

4. Before any application for aid shall be entertained, the Committee will require to be satisfied, by reference either to the Inspectors or to the National or British and Foreign School Society, or if the school be in Scotland, to some competent authority there,—

1st. That the case is deserving of assistance.

2d. That there are no charitable or other funds or endowments which might supersede the necessity of a grant.

3d. That the site of the school-house has been obtained with a good legal tenure, and that, by conveyance to trustees, it has been duly secured for the education of the children of the poor.

4th. That it is reasonable to expect that the school will be efficiently and permanently supported.

5. The Committee will require that every building on behalf of which any application is entertained, shall be of substantial erection, and that in the plans thereof, not less than six square feet be provided for each child.

6. All recipients of grants will be required to bind themselves to submit to any audit of their building account, and to furnish any reports of their schools, which the Committee of Council may require.

7. The Committee will require that the certificate hereto annexed, shall be signed by the applicants, and presented to the Committee, before their Lordships will authorize the payment of any grant which may be made to a school.

8. In all ordinary cases, the grants will be made in aid of the erection of school-houses (exclusive of residence for master or assistant,) upon the following further conditions:—

1st. That for every 10s. to be granted by the Committee, the means of educating one child (at least) shall be provided.

2d. That the amount of private subscription shall be received, expended and accounted for, before their Lordships will authorize the payment of the grant.

9. In every application for aid to the erection of a school-house in England or Wales, it must be stated whether the school is in connexion with the National Society or British and Foreign School Society; and if the said school be not in connexion with either of those Societies, the Committee will not entertain the case, unless some special circumstances be exhibited to induce their Lordships to treat the case as special.



## MINUTES OF THE COMMITTEE

Committee of Council on Education,  
Council Office, Whitehall, September 1839.

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WITH reference to the application for a grant of £. in aid of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education have directed me to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a Certificate which contains the conditions upon which their Lordships will appropriate the sum entrusted to their superintendence for the present year.

I am further directed to state to you that, adverting to the number of scholars for whom accommodation will be provided in the proposed school, and to the Regulation of the Lords of the Treasury, dated 11th July 1834, their Lordships will be prepared to direct the appropriation of £. for the school at upon receiving from the promoters of the said school a communication that they will accept the conditions contained in the enclosed certificate, and upon the understanding that the school be completed according to the plan and estimates, by further subscription, which their Lordships trust may be raised by additional exertions.

Their Lordships desire to receive an answer to this proposal on or before the 1st of November next, as, in case it should not be accepted, their Lordships are anxious to make a proposal upon the same conditions to other parties who have made similar applications.

My Lords request that the certificate may be retained for the present. If this offer should be accepted, their Lordships will give the necessary directions that the sum offered shall be set apart for the school, and that the Paymaster of Civil Services shall pay the amount upon the conditions being fulfilled, and upon the certificate being properly signed, and presented to their Lordships.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Have the goodness to place your answer under a separate cover, addressed "To the Clerk of the Council, Whitehall," endorsed "Education."

### CERTIFICATE.

We, the undersigned, being the majority of the school committee or trustees representing the promoters of the erection of the school-house at hereby certify, for the information of the Right honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education,—

1st. That the new school-house, in aid of which your Lordships were pleased to grant £. is completed in a satisfactory and workman-like manner, being built of the proper dimensions, and in all respects according to the plan and specification proposed to and approved by your Lordships.

2d. That the amount of private subscription specified in our Memorials to your Lordships has been received, expended and accounted for; and that there does not remain any debt, charge or claim of any kind on account of the building, except what will be liquidated by your Lordships' grant, the payment of which is now prayed for.

3d. That the site of the school-house has been obtained with a good legal tenure, and has been duly conveyed to Trustees, so as to secure the building for the purpose of educating the children of the poor.

4th. That we are ready to submit to any audit of our accounts for building which your Lordships may direct, to make such periodical reports respecting the state of our schools as your Lordships may call for, and to admit your Lordships' Inspectors, according to the annexed Regulation, marked (A.)

In testimony whereof, we affix our signatures, and request the payment of the sum appropriated to the school at aforesaid.

Signed and dated

### REGULATION (A.)

The right of inspection will be required by the Committee in all cases. Inspectors authorized by Her Majesty in Council will be appointed from time to time to visit schools to be henceforth aided by public money.

The Inspectors will not interfere with the religious instruction, or discipline, or management of the school, it being their object to collect facts and information, and to report the result of their inspections to the Committee of Council.

EXTRACT



EXTRACT from Minutes of the Committee of Council on Education,  
20 November 1839.

*Ordered*, That the following Letter, and the Questions thereto appended, be transmitted to the several National, British and Infant Schools reported to have applied for grants for the erection of school-houses, under ordinary circumstances, as a provisional inquiry.

CIRCULAR, No. 1.

Sir,

Committee of Council on Education,  
Council Office, Whitehall, November 1839.

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, in reference to your memorial applying for aid from the Parliamentary grant, to defray the expense attending the erection of a school at , to transmit to you the enclosed questions relating chiefly to the nature of the site, and of the proposed erection, and to request that you will furnish their Lordships with as precise information on the subject of each question, as circumstances enable you to afford.

If in any particular you are unable to state precisely the decision of the promoters of the school, you will acquaint their Lordships with their intentions in more general terms, and will subsequently draw the attention of the promoters of the school to the subject, and forward their decision with as little delay as possible.

I have the honour, &c.

QUESTIONS.—FORM (A.)

SITUATION.

The site on which the school is erected, is situated in or near  
street (or road), being a plot of ground lying between or near

State the extent of the site, and how it is bounded.

Nature and height of the fence with which it is to be inclosed.

What is the tenure on which this site will be held?

How many trustees will be appointed?

Give their names, professions, &c.

State the form in which the object to which the building is to be devoted is expressed in the trust deed.

Describe the means by which this site will be drained; stating the distance which collateral drains will have to run, and the nature of the main drain.



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Are any vitriol works, tanneries, size manufactories, slaughter-houses, or other noxious trades situated near this site?

Is it in the neighbourhood of any undrained marsh, or swampy ground, any large uncovered drain, or large stagnant pool?

What is the nature of the superficial bed on which the foundation will rest?

### BUILDING.

Of what is the foundation to consist?

### WALLS.

State their thickness.

The materials of which they are to be built.

Are they to be plastered internally?

State the height of the walls of each of the school-rooms, as well as the height of the ceiling from the floor.

### WINDOWS.

State their number.

Their sizes.

The material of the casements or window-frames.

The nature of the opening.

### ROOF.

State the size of the timbers and joists, and the nature of the wood used.

The nature of the covering.

State whether it is to be plastered internally, and in what manner.

Will



Will gutters and spouts be provided; and if so, of what material?

FLOOR.

Of what will it consist?

If boarded, how high above internal ground?

Furnish a plan of the school-house immediately, if possible; and if not, state the dimensions of the school-room, and transmit the plan in a few days.

VENTILATION, &c.

State in what manner the school-room is to be ventilated and warmed.

What extent of inclosed ground will be provided for the recreation of the children?

Who are the chief promoters of the school? State their names, professions, &c.

From what district is it expected that children will attend the school? Define the boundaries of that district.

What is its population?



State what charitable or other funds and endowments for the education of the children of the poor exist in this district.

Enumerate the schools for the children of the poor existing in this district, and the number of children each will accommodate.

State the grounds for representing this case as deserving of assistance.

Among the reasons for expecting that the schools will be efficiently and permanently supported, state probable amount of annual subscriptions and donations.

Of annual collections.

Of annual produce of endowment.

Of school fees.

Of any other source of income.

State, generally, extent of resources which the neighbourhood is likely to furnish for support of schools.

What is the estimated cost of the erection (exclusive of residence of schoolmaster or assistant, and of boundary fences)?

What is the amount now raised by subscription to meet this expenditure?

How much do the promoters expect to raise by subscriptions and donations?

From what other source do they expect aid, and to what amount?

What is the extent of the expected deficiency in the funds for the erection of school-house?



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EXTRACT from Minutes of the Committee of Council on Education,  
3d December 1839.

THEIR Lordships deliberated on the 9th Regulation of the 24th September; viz. "In every application for aid to the erection of a school-house in England or Wales, it must be stated whether the school is in connexion with the National Society, or the British and Foreign Society; and if the said school be not in connexion with either of those societies, the Committee will not entertain the case, unless some special circumstances be exhibited to induce their Lordships to treat the case as special."

*Resolved*,—That if such special circumstances be stated as to induce the Committee to entertain the consideration of any such case, their Lordships will require to be informed,—

1. What are the objections which the applicants make to connecting the intended school with the National Society or the British and Foreign School Society.

2. To whom the superintendence of religious instruction will be confided in their school, and whether such religious instruction will be obligatory on all the children in the school, or whether the parent or natural guardian of any child may withdraw it from such religious instruction, or from any portion of it, without thereby forfeiting the advantages of the general education in the school.

3. Whether the Bible or Testament will be required to be read daily in the school by the children, and whether any and what catechism will be taught, and whether, if the parents or guardian of any child object to such catechetical instruction, it will be enforced or dispensed with.

4. Whether the children who attend the day-school are required to attend a Sunday-school, for the purpose of religious instruction, or to attend for divine worship at any particular church or chapel, or whether the place of divine worship is left to the selection of their parents solely, without their incurring, by reason of such selection, any loss of the privileges of the school.

5. Whether the school is to be connected with the congregation of any religious denomination, either by the erection of the school-house within the boundary wall of the site on which a place of divine worship is built, or by reason of its being chiefly supported by subscriptions from the members of such congregation, or in consequence of any rule limiting admission to any one religious denomination.

6. If it is intended that the school shall be so established and supported, the Committee must be informed what is the district from which the children will assemble in the school; what is the population of the district, and what portion of that population belongs to the religious denomination of the congregation with which the school is connected.

*Resolved*,—That on these facts in relation to each case being presented to the Committee, and their Lordships being satisfied that the regulations of the 24th September will in all other respects be fulfilled, they will limit their aid to those cases in which proof is given of a great deficiency of education for the poorer classes in the district; of vigorous efforts having been made by the inhabitants to provide funds, and of the indispensable need of further assistance; and to those cases in which competent provision will be made for the instruction of the children in the school; the daily reading of a portion of the Scriptures forming part of such instruction.

The Committee will further give a preference to schools in which the religious instruction will be of the same character as that given in schools in connexion with one or other of the above-named societies; and to those in which the school committee or trustees, while they provide for the daily reading of the Scriptures in the school, do not enforce any rule by which the children will be compelled to learn a catechism or attend a place of Divine worship, to which their parents, on religious grounds, object.

*Resolved*,—That the following Circular and Questions be transmitted to the applicants for aid for the support of schools.

CIRCULAR, No. 2.

Committee of Council on Education,  
Council Office, Whitehall.

Sir,

In reference to your application for aid from the Parliamentary grant, to defray a portion of the annual expenses incurred for the support of the school at I am directed by the Committee of Council to transmit to you the enclosed copy of their regulations of the 24th September.

I am to request you to observe that your application for such assistance can only be entertained under special circumstances; and I am to inform you that My Lords will be chiefly disposed to grant such aid in cases in which they receive sufficient evidence of the great deficiency of the means of education in the vicinity of such schools, when they are convinced that the utmost efforts have been made by the inhabitants for their support, and when relief from a temporary embarrassment would probably ensure the permanent prosperity of the school. My Lords are of opinion that schools will be most extensively useful when supported by the exertions of the school committees and other benevolent individuals by whom they



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they have been founded. The grant of money voted by Parliament was intended to encourage, not to supersede or impair, such local exertions; applications for aid to defray the annual expenses of a school can therefore only be admitted in consequence of difficulties of a peculiar character rendering the case an exception to general rules.

I am therefore to request you to examine and reply to the enclosed series of questions, when My Lords will proceed to the further consideration of your application.

I have the honour to be,  
Your obedient servant,

### QUESTIONS.—FORM (B.)

1. Whether the school is connected with the National Society, or British and Foreign School Society?

2. What is the tenure on which the site of the school is held?

3. Who are the trustees?

4. State the form in which the object to which the building is devoted is expressed in the trust-deed.

5. State the length, breadth and height of each of the school-rooms, by internal measurement.

6. Is a master's residence attached to the school?

7. Who are the chief promoters of the school? state their names, professions, &c.

8. From what district do children attend the school; define the boundaries of that district.

9. What is the population?

10. State



10. State what charitable or other funds and endowments for the education of the children of the poor exist in this district.

11. Enumerate the schools for the children of the poor existing in this district, and the number of children each will accommodate.

12. State the grounds for representing this case as deserving of assistance granted only under special circumstances, in cases of peculiar urgency, to relieve the temporary embarrassment of important schools.

13. Among the reasons for expecting that the schools will be efficiently and permanently supported (if the temporary embarrassment now experienced be relieved), state the probable amount of annual subscriptions and donations.

Of annual collections.

Of annual produce of endowment.

Of school fees.

Of any other source of income.

14. State generally the extent of resources which the neighbourhood is likely to furnish for support of schools.

15. What is the salary of the schoolmaster?  
What is the salary of the schoolmistress?

16. Is a house provided for the schoolmaster? Is a house provided for the schoolmistress?

17. Is the schoolmaster provided with fuel?  
Is the schoolmistress provided with fuel?

18. What income do the schoolmaster and schoolmistress derive from other sources than the salary afforded?



19. Do the schoolmaster and schoolmistress devote their whole time to the duties of their office; and, if not, state what other occupation they have.

20. What is the average annual expenditure for books, apparatus, &c.?

For repairs?

For fuel?

21. What other expenses are incurred?

22. What is the number of children on the books?

23. What is the average attendance?

24. Have the schoolmaster and schoolmistress, or either of them, received instruction in the art of teaching in any, and in what, model or training school, and during what period?

25. What is the number of classes in the school?

26. State what books are employed in each department of instruction.

1. In the rudimentary classes.

2. In the classes which can read words of more than one syllable.

3. In the highest classes.

27. State the course of instruction of each class during school-hours daily, and for each day in the week.

28. Are any, and, if so, how many monitors employed to assist the master?

29. Are they paid, and, if so, how much per week?

30. What



30. What method of instruction is employed, distinguishing,

1. The system of mutual instruction.
2. The mixed method of instruction.
3. The simultaneous method.

31. Has the school at a previous period received aid from the Parliamentary Grant; if so, when, for what purpose, and to what extent?

32. What is the amount of assistance now sought?

33. For what purpose?

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EXTRACT from Minutes of the Committee of Council on EDUCATION,  
4th January 1840.

HER Majesty's Order in Council appointing the Rev. John Allen and Mr. Seymour Tre-menheere Inspectors of Schools, aided by public grants, having been read,

*Ordered*,—That the following instructions be issued to the Inspectors for their guidance in England and Wales.

Sir,

Committee of Council on Education,  
Council-office, Whitehall, 4 January 1840.

1. Her Majesty having been graciously pleased, on the recommendation of the Committee of Council, to appoint you one of the Inspectors of Schools, the Committee request your attention to the enclosed paper of instructions, with the documents thereto annexed, for your guidance in the discharge of the duties which will devolve on you.

2. While an important part of these duties will consist in visiting, from time to time, schools aided by grants of public money made by the authority of the Committee, in order to ascertain that the grant has in each case been duly applied, and to enable you to furnish accurate information as to the discipline, management and methods of instruction pursued in such schools, your appointment is intended to embrace a more comprehensive sphere of duty.

3. In superintending the application of the Parliamentary grant for public education in Great Britain, My Lords have in view the encouragement of local efforts for the improvement and extension of elementary education, whether made by voluntary associations or by private individuals. The employment of Inspectors is therefore intended to advance this object, by affording to the promoters of schools an opportunity of ascertaining, at the periodical visits of inspection, what improvements in the apparatus and internal arrangement of schools, in school management and discipline, and in the methods of teaching, have been sanctioned by the most extensive experience.

4. The inspection of schools aided by public grants, is, in this respect, a means of co-operation between the Government and the committees and superintendents of schools, by which information respecting all remarkable improvements may be diffused whenever it is sought; you will therefore be careful, at visits of inspection, to communicate with the parochial clergyman, or other minister of religion, connected with the school, and with the school committee, or, in the absence of a school committee, with the chief promoters of the school, and will explain to them, that one main object of your visit is to afford them your assistance in all efforts for improvement in which they may desire your aid; but that you are in no respect to interfere with the instruction, management or discipline of the school, or to press upon them any suggestions which they may be disinclined to receive.

5. A clear and comprehensive view of these main duties of your office is at all times important; but when a system of inspection of schools aided by public grants is for the first time brought into operation, it is of the utmost consequence you should bear in mind that this inspection is not intended as a means of exercising control, but of affording assistance; that it is not to be regarded as operating for the restraint of local efforts, but for their encouragement; and that its chief objects will not be attained without the co-operation of the



the school committees;—the Inspector having no power to interfere, and not being instructed to offer any advice or information excepting where it is invited.

6. The Committee will furnish you from time to time with a list of schools not aided by public grants, the school committees or chief promoters of which may have expressed a desire that they should be visited in the route of the Inspectors, when they are able conveniently to do so, in order that the school committees may have the advantage of the Inspectors' advice and assistance in the further improvement of their schools. In submitting the route of your visits of inspection for the approval of this Committee, My Lords request you to include these schools in your arrangements. When engaged in the inspection of a school aided by a public grant, a requisition may be presented to you from the promoters of some school, in the same town or village, not aided by a public grant, requesting you to visit their school. Whenever the special requirements of the public service permit your compliance with this request, My Lords are of opinion it is desirable that you should visit the school, and should convey to the school committee or chief promoters (whenever solicited to do so) the results of your experience in school management and education. You will specially report any such application to this Committee.

7. Acting on the principle of assisting local exertions, the Committee of Council have prepared a series of plans of school-houses for small parishes, villages and towns, in which are exhibited those improvements which are suggested by an extensive comparison of the results of experience, and which they intend to render available to the promoters of schools, by furnishing them with an explanation of each plan in detail, together with specifications, working drawings and estimates, and with forms for making contracts with builders, &c.

8. In adopting the regulations in the enclosed minutes respecting religious instruction, the Committee have refrained from enjoining any report on this head, with respect to schools in connexion with the Established Church, the National Society and the British and Foreign School Society, in order to allay unfounded apprehensions, and to afford the strongest security that no interference with the duties peculiarly belonging to spiritual teachers is intended by the Inspection of Schools. Their Lordships are, however, strongly of opinion, that no plan of education ought to be encouraged in which intellectual instruction is not subordinate to the regulation of the thoughts and habits of the children by the doctrines and precepts of revealed religion. You will therefore willingly avail yourself of the opportunity of examining the religious instruction given in the schools whenever you are invited to do so by the parochial clergyman, or other minister of religion, connected with the school, or, when there is no spiritual superintendent, by the majority of the school committee or trustees; and the Committee of Council desire you to hold yourself ready to comply with this wish whenever it is expressed.

9. The reports of the Inspectors are intended to convey such further information respecting the state of elementary education in Great Britain as to enable Parliament to determine in what mode the sums voted for the education of the poorer classes can be most usefully applied. With this view, reports on the state of particular districts may be required to ascertain the state of education in such districts, and how far the interference of Government or of Parliament can be beneficially exerted by providing additional means of education. Your reports will be made to the Committee, but it is intended that they shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

10. The Committee doubt not you are duly impressed with the weight of the responsibility resting upon you, and they repose full confidence in the judgment and discretion with which your duties will be performed.

My Lords are persuaded that you will meet with much cordial co-operation in the prosecution of the important object involved in your appointment; and they are equally satisfied that your general bearing and conduct, and the careful avoidance of whatever could impair the just influence or authority of the promoters of schools, or of the teachers over their scholars, will conciliate the confidence and good-will of those with whom you will have to communicate; you will thus best fulfil the purposes of your appointment, and prove yourself a fit agent to assist in the execution of Her Majesty's desire, that the youth of this kingdom should be religiously brought up, and that the rights of conscience should be respected.

By order of the  
Committee of Council on Education,  
James Phillips Kay.

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS.

THE Lords of the Committee of Council on Education consider that the duties of the Inspectors of Schools may be divided into *three distinct branches*.

1st. Those duties relate, in the first place, to inquiry in neighbourhoods from whence applications have been made for aid to erect new schools, in order to enable the Committee of Council to determine the propriety of granting funds in aid of the expenses proposed to be incurred, or to the examination of certain special cases in which claims of peculiar urgency are advanced for temporary aid in the support and improvement of existing schools.

2dly. To the inspection of the several schools aided by public grants issued under the authority of the Committee, and an examination of the method and matter of instruction, and the character of the discipline established in them, so as to enable the Inspector to report thereon to this Committee, for the information of both Houses of Parliament.

3dly. As



3dly. As incidental to and in furtherance of these duties, Inspectors may also be required by the Committee to make inquiries respecting the state of elementary education in particular districts.

## FIRSTLY.

When cases are referred to the Inspector belonging to the first head of inquiry, he will bear in mind that the grant of the last Session is to be chiefly applied in aid of subscriptions for building; and, in particular and special cases, in aid of the support of schools connected with the National Society and the British and Foreign School Society.

The Committee furnish the Inspectors with a copy of the Order in Council of the 3d of June, and with the annexed regulations of the 24th of September, by which the appropriation of the Parliamentary grant made in the late session will be determined.

In the first class of cases, the Inspector will be careful to obtain as precise information as possible respecting the intentions of the promoters of the intended school in relation to each of the regulations of the 24th September, and to each of the questions in the Form (A.) (appended hereto), respecting the site and structure of the school-house, and the reasons for expecting that the school will be efficiently and permanently supported. He will forward a plan of the building proposed to be erected, containing the dimensions and height of the rooms, and specifying the appropriation of each part. In the school-rooms, sectional drawings must be given of the position of the desks and forms as proposed to be arranged on the floor. The Inspector will ascertain whether any ground, and to what extent, is to be appropriated to the recreation of the children, how it will be enclosed, and whether it is intended to furnish it with the means of exercise and recreation; and whenever his advice is sought he will encourage the adoption of such arrangements. If the schoolmaster's house do not form part of the building, the Inspector will ascertain whether it is situated in the immediate vicinity of the school, or at what distance. The plans of school-houses, prepared by the direction of this Committee, will always be available for such promoters of schools as may be desirous to adopt the arrangements suggested by the most extensive experience. The Inspector will personally ascertain all circumstances affecting the healthfulness of the site; as, for example, its drainage, ventilation, the proximity of any stagnant water, or of any establishments which may be injurious to health.

The probable amount of stipend proposed to be raised by subscription, or from endowment, or annual collections, together with the amount of school fees likely to be collected from the parents of the children, with other allowances or emoluments, ought to be such as will enable a well-qualified schoolmaster to live in comfort and respectability, if he devote his whole time to the duties of his vocation; and will therefore be a subject of special inquiry to the Inspector.

He will also report on the funds available for the provision of books and school apparatus, and on the views of the promoters of the school respecting the extent of instruction which they wish to be imparted, and the nature of the discipline which they desire to be pursued in the school. He will ascertain whether any and what arrangements are made for the practical instruction of the girls in household management, and whether the instruction of the boys will have a practical relation to their probable future employment.

In relation to the 3d clause of the 4th regulation of the 24th September, requiring, "that the site of the school-house shall be obtained, with a good legal tenure, and that, by conveyance to trustees, it has been duly secured for the education of the children of the poor," the Inspectors are furnished with a copy of the 6th & 7th William IV., cap. 70, intitled, "An Act to facilitate the Conveyance of the Sites of School-houses," and with the instructions issued by the National Society, and the forms provided for the purpose by the British and Foreign School Society, as well as with forms prepared under the direction of the Committee of Council, in order to meet the wants of the promoters of some other classes of schools.

The 9th regulation of the 24th September requires, "that in every application for aid to the erection of a school-house in England and Wales, it must be stated whether the school is in connexion with the National Society or with the British and Foreign School Society; and if the said school be not in connexion with either of those societies, the Committee will not entertain the case unless some special circumstances be stated to induce their Lordships to treat the case as special:" the Inspectors will occasionally have to examine the special representations made in such cases; and when the case appears to the Committee to warrant further investigation, the Inspectors may have to conduct the inquiries contained in the extract from the minutes of the 3d December (in the Appendix to these instructions), respecting the arrangements which the school committee or chief promoters of such schools propose to make for conducting the religious instruction in an efficient manner, to ascertain whether the Bible will be read daily in the school, and what means are to be adopted to secure from the children attending the school an observance of religious duties, and attendance on divine worship, having a due regard to the rights of conscience.

Cases of peculiar urgency, arising in poor and populous neighbourhoods, in which representations are made of the want of the means of elementary education, and the absolute dependence of the population, from extreme poverty, on the public aid for the provision of schools, will sometimes be referred to the Inspectors for examination before the Committee determine whether more than the ordinary amount of assistance shall be granted. Such inquiries will sometimes require a general survey of the condition of the poor in the vicinity, and particularly of the extent and quality of the existing means of elementary education; and the Inspector will be furnished with tabular forms in which to collect and combine the facts ascertained by such inquiries.



Well-conducted schools may, at particular periods, be subject to embarrassment from the death or removal of some patron who has provided a considerable portion of the annual income of the school, or from some local disaster, occasioning the withdrawal of the usual resources on which the school has been dependent, or from other similar causes, in which "peculiar cases temporary aid may be sought to meet the annual expenses of existing schools;" the personal examination of the school by the Inspectors, to test the efficiency of the management, will be required in the majority of such applications; and they will find in another part of these instructions full information respecting the nature of the inquiries to be made in such cases, and tabular forms in which to collect the results of their inspection. The efficiency of the school management having been ascertained, the Inspector will inquire whether all other efforts to obtain resources for the support of the school have been exhausted, and whether there is a reasonable prospect that temporary aid from the Parliamentary grant would enable the promoters of the school to ensure its future permanent efficiency, without the necessity of renewing their application; such assistance being always regarded as an exception to general rules, and to be granted only in cases in which the strongest evidence of its necessity and utility is afforded.

## SECONDLY.

In proceeding to inspect the method and matter of instruction, and the character of the discipline established in the several schools aided by the grants of this Committee, the Inspector will bear in mind that his visit will prove of much greater value to the school if he is accompanied by the committee, or chief promoters of the school, in his examination of the children; inasmuch as all permanent improvements must depend, for the most part, on the exertions of the committee or chief promoters of the school. He will therefore generally announce his visit to the parochial clergyman, or other minister of religion, connected with the school, or to the chairman or secretary of the school committee, and proceed to examine the school in their presence. He will abstain from any interference with the instruction, management or discipline of the school, and will on all occasions carefully avoid any act which could tend to impair the authority of the school committee or chief promoters of the school over the teacher or over the children, or of the teacher himself over his scholars. He will receive from them any communication which they may wish to make, and afford them such assistance and information as they may be desirous to obtain.

Having inspected the state of the boundary fences, exercise ground, external walls, roof, &c., and ascertained whether the premises are in good repair, the other subjects of inquiry naturally arrange themselves under the following heads and subdivisions.

The Committee of Council, in placing these subjects of inquiry in the hands of the Inspector, by no means expect he will find that the several objects of education adverted to in them are attained in every school. The inquiries relate to different methods of instruction, and to all the subjects of instruction taught under such methods; a comprehensive series of questions is on this account necessary. These questions, moreover, are not to be received as an indication, in any respect, of what the Committee of Council consider desirable, either as respects the method or the matter of instruction, but as a mode of collecting the facts of each case, and as a catalogue of methods pursued, and of things taught under certain varieties of elementary instruction, but which are not found united in any one school, because some of them are incompatible with each other.

Neither is the Inspector to receive those inquiries as an exposition of the extent to which, in the opinion of the Committee, intellectual instruction should proceed, but simply as an indication of the facts which he may have occasion to record.

*Mechanical Arrangements.*

## 1. As to form of buildings.

The dimensions of the room should be stated.

(A.) When all the classes are in one room.

(B.) When one or two class-rooms are provided for the separate instruction of a part of the children; the rest being taught generally in a common school-room.

(C.) When each class is instructed in a separate room, and occasionally assembled in a common room.

## 2. As to the disposition of desks.

(A.) Whether on Dr. Bell's plan.

(B.) Whether on the Lancasterian plan.

(C.) Whether a separate range of desks on an inclined plane for each class, with a sufficient area for the arrangement of the class standing on the floor.

*Means of Instruction.*

1. Enumerate the books used in the several classes under the heads, Reading, Arithmetic, Geography, History of England, Grammar, Etymology, Vocal Music, Linear Drawing, Land Surveying.

2. Describe the apparatus.

*Organization*



*Organization and Discipline.*

1. As to the arrangement of classes.
  - (A.) State whether each child is always under the instruction of the same teacher.
  - (B.) Whether it is taught by a succession of teachers, each conveying instruction in some particular branch.
2. As respects monitorial or other discipline.
  - (A.) Number of teachers.
  - (B.) Number of monitors unpaid.
  - (C.) Number of pupil teachers, or of well-instructed monitors, who are paid (state the amount of the remuneration).
3. As respects rewards and punishments.
  - (A.) If distinction depends on intellectual proficiency.
  - (B.) On a mixed estimate of intellectual proficiency and moral conduct.
  - (C.) On moral conduct only.
  - (D.) Whether corporal punishments are employed; their nature; and the offences to correct which they are used. If they are employed, are they publicly inflicted?
  - (E.) What other punishments are used?
  - (F.) If any, what rewards?

*As respects Method.*

1. Whether the method of mutual instruction is strictly adhered to.
2. Whether the simultaneous method is more or less mingled with individual teaching.

If the simultaneous method be adopted, the Inspector will ascertain to what matter of instruction it is applied; as, for example, reading, grammar, etymology, arithmetic, singing, geography, history, &c.

These inquiries are all to be arranged in the Tabular Form, No. 1, so as to enable the Inspector to make the requisite memoranda, by a brief initial mark or note on the spot.

Supposing the school to be conducted on the system of mutual instruction, in order to determine the degree of efficiency with which the school regulations are carried into effect, the Inspector will ascertain —

1. The number of masters, assistant masters, if any, and occasional masters.
2. The number of monitors and the under-mentioned facts respecting each monitor.

If the school be conducted on the mixed method of instruction, the Inspector will ascertain the number of masters, assistant masters and occasional masters, and the number of pupil teachers employed in the school, and the following facts respecting each pupil teacher:—

Age.

Period during which he has received instruction.

*Attainments —*

*In Reading.*—Can read imperfectly; decently; with ease and accuracy; with ease and expression.

*In Writing.*—Cannot write; imperfectly; decently; with ease and skill.

*In Arithmetic.*—Acquainted with addition; subtraction; multiplication; division; or not respectively skilful in the foregoing: acquainted with compound rules; skilful in them; acquainted with higher rules; skilful in them; acquainted with exercises in mental arithmetic; skilful in them.

*In Singing.*—Having by ear an acquaintance with psalmody and labour songs; acquainted with the elements of the notation of music; able to sing common psalm tunes and labour songs, from notes, at sight; able to sing chants, anthems, and more difficult sacred music, from notes.

*In Drawing.*—Able to draw simple rectilinear figures; able to draw and shade simple rectilinear figures; acquainted with linear drawing, as applied to some mechanical art, such as carpentering, house-building, land-surveying.



*As to Physical Exercises.*—Acquainted with the elementary movements; acquainted with the more complex combinations; capable of conducting a class under exercise.

Besides which, an examination should, when necessary, be made into their comparative knowledge of —

Geography,  
Grammar,

History of England,  
Etymology.

The Inspector should further inquire —

The period during which each monitor has been so employed.

Whether he receives any reward or privilege.

The number of children committed to his charge, and their average age.

The classes should be then successively examined, so as to enable a general report, respecting the degree and efficiency of the instruction, to be subjoined to a table containing an account of the routine of the school for each class; that is, an account of the successive exercises of each class during each hour of the day, and each day of the week; stating whether the class, at each hour, is under the instruction of the monitor or pupil teacher or master.

The degree of attention paid to the moral training of the children, and the means which are adopted for this purpose, deserve the especial attention of the Inspector; he will particularly note to what extent the industrial instruction of females is carried; whether the master has any opportunity of becoming a companion to the children in their hours of relaxation; and whether he is in the habit of communicating with their parents, and procuring assistance from them in the regulation of the habits and the formation of the characters of their children; the average attendance at the school, the number on the books, and the number of holidays in each week and year deserve to be noted.

The Committee direct the attention of the Inspectors to the Regulation (A.), and especially to that part of it which relates to religious instruction. In the accompanying letter their Lordships have already explained the reasons which have induced them not to require any report on the religious instruction in schools in connexion with the Established Church, the National Society and the British and Foreign School Society.

The Inspectors are, however, to hold themselves ready to examine the religious instruction of the school, whenever invited to do so by the parochial clergyman, or other minister of religion, connected with the school.

#### THIRDLY.

With regard to the third branch of the duties of the Inspectors, the Committee, whenever they determine such inquiries shall be made, will issue special instructions for the guidance of the Inspectors.

By order of the

Committee of Council on Education,

*James Phillips Kay.*



A LIST of 109 SCHOOLS to which GRANTS have been appropriated by the COMMITTEE of COUNCIL on EDUCATION; showing the Amount appropriated to each SCHOOL, and distinguishing NATIONAL, BRITISH and SCOTCH SCHOOLS.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
B. Appleby - - - -	50	-	-	N. Ive Gill - - - -	30	-	-
S. Arbroath - - - -	200	-	-	S. Inverness - - - -	87	-	-
N. Atherton - - - -	300	-	-				
				N. Jarrow - - - -	100	-	-
N. Bagillt-in-Holywell - -	100	-	-				
B. Bank Meadow, Ardwick -	300	-	-	N. Kegworth - - - -	133	-	-
N. Barwell - - - -	60	-	-	B. Kimberley - - - -	50	-	-
B. Berwick-on-Tweed - -	70	-	-				
N. Bents, in Christ Church, } Colne - - - -	150	-	-	B. Leighton Buzzard - -	75	-	-
N. Billericay - - - -	70	-	-	N. Lew Trenchard - - -	51	-	-
B. Birmingham, St. Martin's -	115	-	-	N. Lindow End, Alderley -	50	-	-
B. Birkenhead - - - -	50	-	-	B. Lowick - - - -	30	-	-
B. Bishop's Stortford - -	150	-	-	N. Loxley - - - -	30	-	-
N. Bishop's Nympton - - -	40	-	-	N. Lumb-in-Newchurch -	75	-	-
N. Bispham - - - -	30	-	-	N. Lyme Regis - - - -	85	-	-
N. Bottisham - - - -	100	-	-				
N. Borth - - - -	100	-	-	B. Milnrow-in-Rochdale -	90	-	-
B. Branton - - - -	35	-	-	S. Moy - - - -	22	-	-
N. Bredgar - - - -	60	-	-				
N. Burpham - - - -	25	-	-	N. Newthorpe-in-Greasley -	50	-	-
B. Cambridge - - - -	250	-	-	N. Parham - - - -	37	-	-
B. Canterbury - - - -	250	-	-	S. Peterhead - - - -	300	-	-
N. Castle-Acre - - - -	72	7	-	B. Preston - - - -	500	-	-
N. Cheadle - - - -	150	-	-	S. Port Elphinstone - -	103	10	-
N. Chelmondiston - - -	35	-	-				
B. Chigwell-row - - - -	80	-	-	N. Ramsbottom-in-Holcombe -	160	-	-
B. Clapham - - - -	300	-	-	B. Randwick - - - -	150	-	-
B. Clavering - - - -	90	-	-	N. Richmond, Surrey - -	118	10	-
N. Colne - - - -	250	-	-	N. Riseley, Kimbolton -	41	10	-
N. Cranmore, West - - -	20	-	-	N. Rough Lee, Burnley -	75	-	-
				B. Royston - - - -	75	-	-
N. Ditchingham - - - -	80	-	-	N. Runciton Holme - - -	40	-	-
N. Derby, St. Peter's - -	204	-	-				
N. Derby, All Saints - -	320	-	-	B. Salford - - - -	50	-	-
N. Devynnock - - - -	77	-	-	N. Scissett-in-High Hoyland -	83	-	-
B. Downton - - - -	100	-	-	N. Sculthorpe, Fakenham -	62	-	-
S. Dumfries - - - -	96	-	-	N. Sedbergh - - - -	115	-	-
S. Dundee Infant School -	270	-	-	N. Skerbeck - - - -	190	-	-
S. Dundee Juvenile School -	202	10	-	N. Spondon - - - -	183	-	-
S. Dysart - - - -	140	-	-	N. Staveley - - - -	156	-	-
				N. Stichford and Greet -	82	-	-
B. Earith - - - -	100	-	-	B. Stockton-on-Tees - -	100	-	-
B. East Ord - - - -	35	-	-	N. St. Helen's, Lancashire -	200	-	-
N. Eaton, Little - - -	50	-	-	B. St. Neot's - - - -	250	-	-
B. Erdington - - - -	100	-	-	N. Sutton the-Groves - -	153	-	-
				B. Sunderland - - - -	30	-	-
B. Fakenham - - - -	150	-	-				
N. Fiskerton - - - -	30	-	-	B. Taunton - - - -	125	-	-
B. Folkestone - - - -	162	-	-	N. Trawden - - - -	100	-	-
				N. Tenby - - - -	90	-	-
S. Glasgow - - - -	1,000	-	-	S. Trohoughton - - - -	30	-	-
S. Gasstoun - - - -	45	-	-				
N. Habergham Eaves - -	200	-	-	N. Warborough - - - -	54	-	-
N. Hampton Wick - - -	30	-	-	S. Waterside, Kirkintilloch -	87	5	-
B. Heneglwys - - - -	18	-	-	N. Wem - - - -	150	-	-
S. Hays Denny - - - -	33	-	-	B. Whitley, Lower - - -	73	10	-
N. Holme Bridge - - - -	125	-	-	B. Willenhall - - - -	150	-	-
B. Holywell Colliery - -	50	-	-	N. Wingates-in-Longhorsley -	26	10	-
N. Horning - - - -	26	-	-	N. Winkleigh - - - -	64	-	-
N. Howthley, West - - -	45	-	-	B. Wisbeach - - - -	150	-	-
B. Howden Pans - - - -	50	-	-	N. Wolstanton - - - -	150	-	-
N. Hunslet - - - -	412	-	-	B. Wrexham - - - -	150	-	-

Committee of Council on Education,  
Council Office, Whitehall,  
22d January 1840.

James Phillips Kay.



EDUCATION.

MINUTES of the COMMITTEE of COUNCIL on  
EDUCATION, relating to the CONDITIONS on  
which the PARLIAMENTARY GRANT of last  
Session for the Promotion of EDUCATION in  
GREAT BRITAIN is distributed, together with a  
List of SCHOOLS to which Grants of Money have  
been made by the Committee up to the present  
period.

(Presented by Command of Her Majesty.)

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Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
28 January 1840.

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